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H I S  
M A I E S T I E S  
D E C L A R A T I O N,  
Touching his proceedings in the  
*late Assemblie and Conuention*  
of Parliament.



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# THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

# Scalping in the American Northwest and California

Банъкът във Венеция  
във Венеция във Венеция  
във Венеция във Венеция



# HIS M A I E S T I E S Declaration, touching his pro- ceedings in the late Assembly and *Convention of Parliament.*



Auing of late, vpon  
mature deliberation,  
with the aduice and y-  
niforme consent of Our  
whole Priuie Councell,  
determined to dissolue  
the Assembly and Con-  
uention of Parliament, lately called toge-  
ther by Our Regall power and Authori-  
tie, Wee were pleased by Our Proclamati-  
on, giuen at Our Palace of Westminster the  
sixt day of this instant *Januari*, to declare,  
not onely Our pleasure and resolution,

therein, but also to expresse some espeiall  
passages and proceedings, moouing vs to  
that resolution: Wherein, albeit hauing so  
many yeeres swayed the swords and sce-  
pers of three renowned kingdomes, Wee  
cannot but discerne (as much as any Prince  
liuing) what apperteineth to the height of  
a powerfull Monarch: yet, that all men  
might discerne, that Wee, like Gods true  
Vicegerent, delight not so much in the  
greatnesse of Our place, as in the goodnesse  
& benignitie of our gouernment, We were  
content in that one Act to descend many  
degrees beneath Our Selfe: First, by com-  
municating to all Our people the reasons of  
a resolution of State, which Princes vse to  
refervue, *inter arcana Imperij*, to themselues  
and their Priuie Councell: Secondly, by  
mollifying and mixing the peremptorie  
and binding qualitie of a Proclamation,  
with the indulgence of a milde and father-  
ly instruction: And lastly, leading them,  
and opening to them that forbidden Arke  
of Our absolute and indisputable Preroga-  
tive, concerning the calling, continuing,  
and

and dissoluing of Parliaments : which, though it were more then superabundant to make Our Subiects know the realitie of Our sincere intentions ; yet Wee not satisfied therewith, but finding the bounds of a Proclamation too straight to conteine and expresse the boundlesse affection that Wee beare to Our good and louing people, are pleased hereby to inlarge Our Selfe, (as Wee promised in Our said Proclamation) by a morefull and plaine expression of those Letters and Messages that passed from Vs to the Commons in Parliament, which by reason of the length of them, could not bee related at large, but briefly pointed at in Our said Proclamation. For, as in generall the great actions of Kings are done as vpon a stage, obuious to the publike gazing of euery man ; so are Wee most willing, that the trueth of this particular, concerning Our owne honour, and the satisfaction of Our Subiects, should bee represented vnto all men without vaile or couering, being assured that the most plainnesse and freedome will most aduantage

Ys, hauing in this, and all Our Actions euer affected such sinceritie and vprightnes of heart, as were Wee all transparent, and that men might readily passe to Our inward thoughts, they should there perceiue the selfe-same affections which Wee haue euer professed in Our outward words and Actions.

Hauing anticipated the time of reassembling Our Parliament to the twentieth day of Nouember last, (which Wee formerly appointed to haue met vpon the eighth of February next,) vpon the confidence that their noble and generous declaration at their parting the fourth of June put vs in, of their free and liberall assistance to the recouery of Our Childrens ancient inheritance; and hauing declared to them Our resolution of taking vpon Vs the defence of Our childrens patrimonie by way of Armes, the Commons very heartily and dutifullly fell immedately after their reassembling, to treat of a necessary supplic, and concluded, for the present, to grant a Subsidie to be paid in February next, (the last

last paiment of the latter Subsidie granted by them being not to come in vntill May following) whereby Wee were well and cleerly satisfied of the good intentiō of the Commons in generall, by whose vuniforme vote & assent that Subsidy was resolued on, not without intimation of a more ample supplie to be yeelded in conuenient time.

But before this their resolution was reduced into a formall Acte or Bill, some discontented persons that were the cause of all that euill which succeeded, endeaouuring to clog the good will of the Commons with their owne vreasonable ends, fell to dispute in the House of Our high Prerogatiues, namely of the match of Our dearest sonne the Prince, of the making warre with forreigne Princes Our Allies, betweene whom and Vs there was a firme peace religiously made and obserued hitherunto: All which they couered with the cloake of Religion, and with the faire pretence of a duetifull Petition to bee preferred to Vs. Wee ynderstanding right well, that those points were not disputable

in Parliament, without Our owne Royall direction, being of Our highest Prerogatiues, the very Characters of Souereignty; & thinking, that when euery Subiect by nature, and the Lawes of the Realme, had the power of matching their children according to their owne best liking, none should denie Vs the like; especially Wee hauing at the beginning of the Parliament declared Our purpose concerning the matching of Our Sonne, the Prince, were fully perswaded, that those specious outsides of Religion and humble petitioning, were added onely to gaine passage vnto those things, which being propounded in their true colours, must needs haue appeared vnjust and vnreasonable, as matters wherewith never any Parliament had presumed to meddle before, except they had bene thereunto required by their King; nay, not befitting Our Priuie Councell to meddle with, without Our speciall command and allowance; since the very consulting vpon such matters (though in never so priuate a maner) being discouered abroad, might

at some time produce as ill effects, as if they were publikely resolued vpon. For as concerning the point of Religion, We aswell in the beginning of the Parliament, by a publicke and open Declaration made to both Houses in the higher House of Parliament, as also shortly after, by a gracious answere vnto a former Petition of theirs, expressed to the full Our immutable resolution to maintaine true Religion, besides the vtainted practise of Our whole life in that point. And howsoeuer an humble Petition beare a faire shew of respect; yet if vnder colour of concluding on a Petition, a way should bee opened to treat in Parliament of the mysteries of State, without Our Royall allowance, it were a great and ynusuall breach vpon the Royall power: Besides, who knoweth not that the preferring of a Petition, includes an expectation to haue it graunted? and therefore to nippe this springing euill in the beginning, Wee directed Our Letters to the Speaker of that House, the tenour of which Letters followeth.

**N**oster Speaker, Wee  
haue heard by diuers re-  
ports to Our great griefe,  
That the farre distance  
of Our Person at this time from Our  
high Court of Parliament, caused by  
Our want of health, hath emboldened  
some fiery and popular spirits in Our  
House of Commons, to debate and ar-  
gue publikely, in matters farre beyond  
their reach or capacitie, and so ten-  
ding to Our high dishonour, and to the  
trenching upon Our Prerogatiue  
Royall. You shall therefore acquaint  
that House with Our Pleasure, That  
none therein shall henceforth presume  
to meddle with any thing concerning  
Our gouernment, or mysteries of State;  
namely, not to speake of Our dearest  
Sonnes

Sonnes match with the Daughter of Spaine, nor to touch the Honour of that King, or any other Our friends or Confederates: And also not to meddle with any mens particulars, which haue their due motion in Our ordinarie Courts of Justice. And whereas We heare that they haue sent a message to Sir Edwin Sandys, to know the reasons of his late restraint, you shall in Our name resolute them, That it was not for any misdemeanour of his in Parliament: But to put them out of doubt of any question of that nature that may arise among them hereafter, you shall resolute them in Our name, That We thinke our Selfe very free and able to punish any mans misdemeanours in Parliament, as well during their sitting, as after; which

We meane not to spare hereafter, vpon any occasion of any mans insolent behauour there, that shall be ministred vnto Vs. And if they haue already touched any of these points which Wee haue here forbidden, in any Petition of theirs which is to be sent vnto Vs, it is Our pleasure that you shall tell them, That except they reforme it before it come to Our hands, Wee will not deigne the hearing nor answering of it. And whereas Wee heare that they are desirous, that We should make this a Session of Parliament before Christmas, You may tell them, It shall be in their default if they want it: For if they will make ready betweene this and that time, some such Lawes as shall be really good for the Common-wealth, Wee will very willingly

lingly giue Our Royall assent unto them: And so it shall thereby appeare, That if good Lawes be not made at this time for the weale of the people, the blame shall onely and most iustly lie upon such turbulent spirits, as shall preferre their particular ends to the weale of this Kingdome and Commonwealth. And so We bid you farewell. Giuen at Our Court at Newmarket, the third day of December, 1621.

To Our trustie and welbeloued,  
*The Speaker of Our Commons*  
House of Parliament.

VVhich  
is Newmarket the third day of December 1621.



Hich Letters being publike-  
ly read in the House, they  
were so farre either from re-  
forming their intended Peti-  
tion, which conteined those  
points by Vs forbidden, or yet from going  
on cheerefully in propounding of good  
Lawes, for which they were called, and  
to which purpose Wee granted them  
in the end of Our said Letter to the Spea-  
ker, to make it a Session before Christmas,  
whereof Wee vnderstood them to bee ve-  
ry desirous, that they resolued to send the  
same vnto vs together with another Petiti-  
on iustifying the former, notwithstanding  
Our forbidding them in Oursaid Letter to  
send the former Petition vnto Vs, as also  
sate eluer silent thereafter, till they were dis-  
solued, as shall hereafter more largely be ex-  
pressed.

Those petitions being sent from the  
Commons by a select number of that  
House vnto Vs then being at Newmarket  
for Our health, the House forbare to pro-  
ceed in any businesse of importance, pur-  
posing,

posing, as was apparantly discerned, and as the euent prooued, so to continue vntill the returne of their Messengers with Our Answere, which wee vnderstanding, and being desirous to haue the time better husbanded, as was fit (the shorthesse thereof, by reason of the approach of Christmas being respected) required Our Secretarie to deliuer a Message vnto them for this purpose, which he did, first by word of mouth, and after by appointment of the Housle set it downe in writing in these words, viz.

Is Maiestie, rememb  
ring that this Housle  
was desirous to haue a  
Session betweene this  
and Christmasse, whereupon it pleased  
Him to signifie vnto vs, that wee  
should haue contentment therein, and  
that there should be a Session, if wee  
our

our selues were not in fault, taking now notice that the House forbeares to proceede with any Billes untill the returne of the Messengers, lately sent vnto his Maiestie, hath enioyned mee to commaund the House in his Name not to lose time in their proceeding, for preparing of good Lawes in the meane while, in consideration of this so neere approach of Christ-masse; And that his Maiestie hopes they will not take upon them to make a Recesse in effect, though not in shew without his warrant.

---

**B**ut this Message being deliuered, was so farre from working that good effect, which Wee did most iustly expect, that contrariwise some captious and curi-

ous heads tooke exception thereat, as tending to the breach of their Priuiledges, by commanding them to proccede with Bills, though We thereby, neither designed any particular Billes for them to proceed with, nor yet forbade any other Parliamentary proceedings; And with those, and such other vndutifull straines of wit, they spunne out the time vntill the returne of their Messengers, who being come to Newmarket, presented both the Petitions vnto vs, who well knowing before hand the effect of the former, and then obseruing the contents of the latter, and finding, that from both did reflect vpon Our Person and gouernment sundry causelesse aspersions, and that thereby Our Royall Prerogatiues were inuaded and assailed, after an admonition to beware of meddling therewith, Wee returned vnto them Our Answere in writing, as followeth.

Age I, and I recd vpon my d  
-35 mbls of Her Cnclis booke HIS  
wher wryt bds wth to H. eum i p

HIS MAIESIES AN-  
 swere to the Apologetike  
 Petition of the House of  
 COMMONS,  
 Presented to his Maiesy by a do-  
 zzen of the Members of that House,  
 by their directions.



E must heere begin in  
 the same fashion that  
 We would haue done if  
 your first Petition had  
 come to Our hands be-  
 fore We had made a stay thereaf,  
 which is to repeat the first avowds of  
 the late Queene of famous memory,  
 used by her in Answer to an insolent  
 proposition, made by a Polonian Am-  
 bassadour vnto her, That is, Lega-  
 tum expectabamus, Heraldum ac-  
 cepimus. For We had great reason  
 to

to expect that the first Message from  
 your House should haue beeene a  
 Message of thanksgiving for Our  
 continued gracious behauior towards  
 Our people since your last Recessse, not  
 onely by Our Proclamation of grace,  
 wherein were conteined sixe or seuen  
 and thirty Articles, all of severall  
 points of grace to the people; but also  
 by the labour We tooke for the satis-  
 faction of both Houses in those three  
 Articles recommended vnto Us in  
 both their names by the right Reue-  
 rend Father in God, the Archbischop  
 of Canterbury, And likewise for  
 the good gouernement of Ireland We  
 are now in hand with at your request.  
 But not onely haue Wee heard no  
 newes of all this, but contrary great  
 complaints of the danger of Religi-  
 on

on within this Kingdome tacitely implying Our ill gouernment in this point. And We leaue to you to iudge, whether it be your duties that are the Representative body of Our people, so to distast them with Our gouernment, whereas by the contrary it is your duty with all your endeauours to kindle more and more a dutifull and thankefull loue in the peoples hearts towards Vs for Our iust and gracious gouernment. Now, whereas in the very beginning of this your <sup>Ad</sup>pologie, you taxe Vs in faire termes of trusting vncertaine reports, and partiall informations concerning your proceedings, We wish you to remember, that We are an old and experiened King, needing no such lessons, being in Our conscience freest of any King

King aliuē from hearing or trusting  
idle reports, which so many of your  
House as are neerest Vs can beare  
witnesse unto you, if you would giue  
as good eare to them, as you doe to  
some Tribunitiall Orators amongst  
you. And for proofe in this parti-  
cular, Wee haue made your owne  
Messengers conferre your other Pe-  
tition, sent by you with the copie there-  
of, which was sent Vs before, be-  
tweene which there is no difference  
at all, but that since Our receiuing  
the first Copy you added a conclusion  
unto it, which could not come to Our  
hands till it was done by you, and your  
Messengers sent, which was all at  
one time. And if that We had had  
no Copie of it before hand, We must  
haue receiued your first Petition to  
Our

Our great dishonour, before Wee had knownen what it conteined, which would haue enforced Vs to haue returned you a farre worse answer then now We doe. For then your Messengers had returned with nothing ; but that Wee haue iudged your petition unlawfull and unworthy of an Answere. For as to your Conclusion thereof, it is nothing , but Protestatio contraria factio. For in the body of your Petition you surpe upon Our Prerogatiue Royall, and meddle with things farre aboue your reach : And then in the conclusion you protest the contrary , as if a Robber would take a mans purse, and then protest he meant not to rob him. For first, you presume to giue Vs your aduice concerning the match of

of Our dearest Son with some Protestant, We cannot say Princeſſe (for Wee know none of these fit for him,) and diſwade Vs from his match with Spaine, • vrging Vs to a present warre with that King : And yet in the conclusion, forſooth, ye protest ye intend not to preſſe upon Our moſt vndoubted and regall Prerogatiue as if the Petitioning of Vs in matters that your ſelues confeſſe yee ought not to meddle with, were not a medling with them. And whereas yee pretend, that you were inuited to this course by the ſpeeches of three Honourable Lords ; Yet by ſo much as your ſelues repeat of their ſpeeches, nothing can bee concluded, but that Wee were reſolued by warre to re- gaine the Palatinate, if otherwife

W<sup>e</sup> could not attaine vnto it ; and  
you were inuited to aduise forthwith  
upon a supplie for keeping the forces  
in the Palatinate from disbanding,  
and to foresee the meanes for the ray-  
sing and maintaining of the body of  
an Armie for that warre against the  
Spring. Now what inference can  
be made vpon this, That therefore  
W<sup>e</sup> must presently denounce warre  
against the King of Spaine, breake  
Our dearest Sonnes match, and  
match him to one of Our Religion, let  
the world iudge. The difference is  
no greater, then as if We would tell  
a Merchant, that Wee had great  
neede to borrow money from him  
for raysing an Armie, that thereupon  
it should follow, that W<sup>e</sup> were bound  
to follow his aduice in the directions  
of

of the wärre, and all things depending thereupon. But yet not contending your selues with this excuse of yours, which indeed cannot hold wa-  
ter, ye come after to a direct contra-  
diction to the conclusion of your for-  
mer Petition, saying, That the Ho-  
nour and safety of Us and Our Po-  
sterity, and the Patrimony of Our  
Children, inuaded and possessed by  
their enemies, the welfare of Religi-  
on, and State of Our Kingdome are  
matter at any time not vnfit for your  
deepest considerations in Parlia-  
ment. To this generality We answere  
with the Logicians, That where all  
things are contained, nothing is o-  
mitted. So as this plenipotencie of  
yours inuests you in all power upon  
Earth, lacking nothing but the Popes

to haue the keyes also both of Heauen  
and Purgatory. And to this vast  
generality of yours, VVe can giue no  
other answer, for it will trouble all the  
best Lawyers in the House to make  
a good Commentary upon it: For so  
did the Puritan Ministers in Scot-  
land bring all kinde of causes with-  
in the compasse of their iurisdiction,  
saying, That it was the Churches of-  
fice to iudge of slander, and there  
could no kinde of crime or fault bee  
committed, but there was a slander  
in it, either against God, the King,  
or their Neighbour. And by this  
meanes they hooked in to themselues  
the cognisance of all causes, or like  
Bellarmines distinc<sup>n</sup>ction of the Popes  
power ouer all Kings, in ordine ad  
Spiritualia, whereby he giues him all

temporall iurisdiction ouer them. But to give you a direct Answer to the matter of warre, for which you are so earnest, W<sup>e</sup> confesse W<sup>e</sup> rather expected that you shoulde haue giuen Us great and hartie thankes for the so long maintaining a settled peace in all Our Dominions, when as all Our Neighbours about are in a miserable combustion of warre; but Dulce bellum inexpertis; and W<sup>e</sup> indeed find by experience, that a number of Our Subiects are so pampered with peace, as they are desirous of change, though they know not what. It is true that W<sup>e</sup> haue euer professed, and in that minde, with Gods grace, Wee meane to liue and die, That W<sup>e</sup> will labour by all meanes possible, either by treaty, or by force to restore Our Chil-

dren to their ancient Dignities and Inheritances; and whatsoeuer Christian Princes or Potentates will set themselues against it, Wee will not spare any lawfull meanes to bring Our so iust and Honourable purpose to a good end; neither shall the Match of Our Sonne, or any other worldly respect be preferred to this Our Resolution: For by Our credit, and interuention with the King of Spaine, and the Arch-dutchesse, and her Husband now with God, Wee preserued the lower Palatinat one whole yeere from any further conquering in it, which within any eight dayes space in that time might haue easily been swallowed up by Spinolaes Armie, without any resistance; and in no better case was it now, at Our Ambassadour, the Lord

Lord Dibbies comming through Heydleberg, if he had not extraordinarily succoured it. But because Wee perceiue that ye couple this warre of the Palatinate with the cause of Religion, We must a little vnfold your eyes herein. The beginning of this miserable warre, which hath set all Christendome on fire, was not for Religion; but onely caused by Our Sonne in law his bastie and rash Resolution, following euill counsell, to take to himselfe the Crowne of Bohemia: And that this is true, himselfe wrote Letters unto Vs at that time, desiring Vs to giue assurance, both to the French King, and State of Venice, that his accepting of the Crowne of Bohemia had no reference to the cause of Religion, but onely by reason.

son of his right by Election (as bee  
called it:) And we would be sorrie  
that that aspersion should come vpon  
Our Religion, as to make it a good  
pretext for dethroning of Kings, and  
vsurping their Crownes. And Wee  
would bee loath that Our people here  
should be taught that doctrine: No,  
let vs not so farre wrong the Iesuits,  
as to rob them of their sweet Positions  
and practise in that point. And vpon  
the other part, We assure Our selfe so  
farre of your charitable thoughts of  
Us, that Wee would neuer haue con-  
stantly denied Our Sonne in law, both  
the title and assistance in that point, if  
Wee had beene well perswaded of the  
iustice of his quarrell. But to conclude  
this point, This vniuft vsurpation of  
the Crownes of Bohemia and Hun-  
garia

garia from the Emperour, hath giuen  
 the Pope, and all that partie, too faire  
 a ground, and opened them too wide a  
 gate for the curbing and oppressing of  
 many thousands of Our Religion,  
 in diuers parts of Christendome.  
 And whereas yee excuse your  
 touching upon the King of Spaine  
 vpon the occasion of the incidents by  
 you repeated in that place, and yet af-  
 firme that it is without any touch to  
 his honor, We cannot wonder ynough,  
 that ye are so forgetfull, both of your  
 words and writs. For in your former  
 Petition ye plainly affirme, that bee  
 affects the Temporall Monarchie  
 of the whole earth, then which there  
 can be no more malice vttered against  
 any great King, to make all other  
 Princes and Potentates, both enuie

and hate him. But, if ye list, it may be easily tryed, whether that speech touched him in honour or not, if We shall aske him the question, whether hee meanes to assume to himselfe that title or no; For euery King can best judge of his owne honour. Wee omit the particular ejaculations of some foule mouthed Orators in your Hōuse, against the honour of his Crowne and State. And touching your excuse of not determining any thing concerning the Match of Our dearest Sonne, but onely to tell your opinions, and lay it downe at Our feet; First, We desire to know how you could haue presumed to determine in that point, without committing of high Treason. And next, you cannot deny, but your talking of his Match after that manner was

a direct breach of Our commandement & Declaration out of Our own mouth, at the first sitting downe of this Parliament; where We plainly professed, that We were in treatie of his Match with Spaine, and wished you to haue that confidence in Our Religion and Wisedome, that We would so manage it, as our Religion should receiue no preiudice by it. And the same We now repeat unto you, professing, that We are so farre ingaged in that Match, as We cannot in honour goe backe, except the King of Spaine performe not such things as We expect at his hands. And therefore We are sorrie, that ye should shew to haue so great distrust in Vs, or to conceiue that We should be cold in our Religion: Otherwise We cannot imagine

how Our former publike Declaration  
should not haue stopped your mouthes  
in this point. And as to your request,  
that We would now receiue your for-  
mer Petition, We wonder what could  
make you presume that Wee would  
now receiue it; where as in Our former  
Letter We plainly declared the con-  
trarie vnto you; and therefore Wee  
haue iustly reieected that suit of yours:  
For what haue you left vnattempted  
in the highest points of Soueraigntie in  
that Petition of yours, except the  
striking of Coine; For it containes the  
violation of Leagues, the particular  
way how to gouerne a warre, and the  
Marriage of Our dearest Sonne, both  
negatiue with Spaine, nay with any o-  
ther Popish Princeesse; and also affir-  
matiue, as to the matching with one of  
Our

Our Religion, which Wee confesse is  
a straine beyond any prouidence or  
wisedome God hath giuen Vs, as  
things now stand. These are unsit  
things to be handled in Parliament,  
except your King should require it of  
you; For who can haue wisedome to  
iudge of things of that nature, but such  
as are daily acquainted with the parti-  
culars of Treaties, and of the varia-  
ble or fixed connexion of affaires of  
State, together with the knowledge of  
the secret wayes, ends, and intentions  
of Princes in their severall negotiati-  
ons; otherwise a small mistaking in  
matters of this nature, may produce  
more effects then can be imagined:  
And therefore, Ne futur vltra cre-  
pidam. And besides, the intermed-  
ling in Parliament with matters of

Peace or Warre, and Marriage of Our dearest Sonne, would be such a diminution to Vs and to Our Crowne in forreine Countreys, as would make any Prince neglect to treat with Vs, either in matters of Peace or Marriage, except they might be assured by the assent of Parliament. And so it prooued long agoe with a King of France, who upon a tricke procuring his States to dissent from some treaty, which before he had made, was after refused treating with by other Princes, to his great reproach, unlesse hee would first procure the assent of the three Estates to their proposition. And will you cast your eyes upon the late times, you shall finde, that the late Queene of famous memorie was humbly petitioned by a Parliament to be plea-

pleased to Marrie; But her answere was, That shee liked their Petition well, because it was simple, not limiting her to place or person, as not befitting her liking to their fancies; and if they had done otherwise, shee would haue thought it a high presumption in them. Judge then what Wee may doe in such a case, hauing made Our publique Declaration alreadie, as VVee said before, directly contrary to that which you haue now petitioned. Now to those points in your Petition, whereof you desire an answere, as properly belonging to a Parliament; The first and greatest point is that of Religion, concerning which at this time Wee can giue you no other answere then in the generall, which is, That you may rest secure, that Wee will

will neuer be wearie to doe all Wee  
can for the propagation of Our Reli-  
gion, and repressing of Poperie ; but  
the maner and forme you must remit to  
Our care and prouidence, who can  
best consider of times and seasons, not  
by undertaking a publique warre of  
Religion through all the world at  
once, which how hard and dange-  
rous a taske it would prooue, you may  
iudge. But this puts vs in mind, how  
all the world complained the last yeere  
of plentie of Corne, and God hath  
sent vs a cooling card this yeere for  
that heat ; And so We pray God, that  
this desire amongst you of kindling  
warres, shewing your wearinessse of  
Peace and Plentie, may not make  
God permit vs to fall in the miseries  
of both. But as Wee alreadie said,  
Our

Our care of Religion must be such, as on the one part We must not by the hote prosecution of Our Recusants at home irritate forreine Princes of contrary Religion, and teach them the way to plague the Protestants in their Domions, whom with Wee daily intercede, and at this time principally, for ease to them of Our profession that liue under them; yet upon the other part, We neuer meane to spare from due and seuere punishment any Papist that will grow insolent for liuing vnder Our so milde Gouernment. And you may also be assured, We will leaue no care vntaken, as well for the good education of the youth at home, especially the children of Papists, as also for preseruing at all times hereafter the youth that are, or shall be abroad,

from being bred in dangerous places,  
and so poisoned in Popish Seminaries.  
And as in this point, namely con-  
cerning the good education of the Po-  
pish youth at home, We haue alrea-  
die giuen some good proofe, both in  
this Kingdome and in Ireland: So  
will We be well pleased to passe any  
good Lawes that shall be made, either  
now, or at any time hereafter to this  
purpose. And as to your request, of  
making this a Session, and granting  
a generall Pardon, it shall be in your  
defaults if Wee make not this a Ses-  
sion before Christmas, as in Our for-  
mer Letter Wee notified unto you. But  
for the Pardon, yee craue such par-  
ticulars in it as Wee must be well ad-  
vised upon, lest otherwise Wee giue  
you backe the double or triple of that  
Wee

Wee are to receiue by your entire  
 Subsidie without ~~Five~~<sup>Five</sup> Pounds. But the  
 ordinarie course Wee hold fittest to  
 bee vsed still in this case, which is,  
 that Wee should of Our free grace  
 send you downe a Pardon from the  
 Higher House, containing such points  
 as We shall thinke fittest, wherein We  
 hope ye shall receiue good satisfaction.  
 But We cannot omit to shew you how  
 strange We thinke it, that ye should  
 make so bad and vnjust a Commenta-  
 rie vpon some words of Our former  
 Letter, as if We meant to restraine  
 you thereby of your ancient priui-  
 ledges and liberties in Parliament.  
 Truly a scholler would bee ashamed  
 so to misplace and misjudge any sen-  
 tences in another mans booke. For  
 whereas in the fore-end of Our for-

mer Letter We discharge you to meddle with matters of gouernment, or mysteries of State, namely matters of Warre or Peace, or Our dearest Sonnes Match with Spaine ; by which particular denominations We interpret and restraine Our former words; and then towards the end of Our Letter We forbid you to meddle with such things as haue their ordinarie course in Courts of Justice : Yee couple together those two sentences, lying farre asunder, and plainly leaue out these words, of mysteries of State; So as ye erre à bene diuisis ad male coniuncta. For of the former part, concerning mysteries of State, Wee plainelie restrained Our meaning to the particulars that were after mentioned: and in the latter We confess We

We meant it by Sir Edward Cokes foolish busynesse, because these heades he is accused of were before your meeting presented unto Us, and We had setled a legall course of proceeding therein. And therefore it had well become him, especiallie being Our Seruant, and one of Our Coun-  
cell, if hee had had any thing against it, to haue complained unto Us, which he neuer did, though he was ordinarilie at Our Court, since that time, and neuer had access~~e~~ refused unto him. And although We cannot allow of the stile, calling it your an-  
cient and vndoubted right and inhe-  
ritance, but could rather haue wished, that ye had said that your priuiledges were derived from the grace and per-  
mission of Our Ancestours and Us;

For most of them grew from precedents, which shewes rather a toleration then inheritance. Yet Wee are pleased to giue you Our Royall assurance, That as long as you shall continue to containe your selues within the limits of your dutie and respect to Us (as Wee assure Our selfe you will doe) Wee will bee as carefull to maintaine and preserue your lawfull liberties and priuiledges as euer any. Our Predecessours were, nay. as to preserue Our owne Royall Prerogatiue. So as your House shall onelie haue neede to beware to trench upon the Prerogatiue of the Crowne, which would enforce Us, or any iust King to retrench them of their priuiledges, that would pare his Prerogatiue and flowers of the Crowne.

But

But of this We hope there shall neuer  
be cause giuen: And to conclude, since  
Wee haue now so largely expressed  
the sinceritie of Our meaning ynto  
you, We require you to goe on cheere-  
fullie, and to yse all conuenient dili-  
gence for preparing such good Lawes  
for Vs to passe at this time, as the  
people may see the care, that both  
Wee and you haue for the good go-  
uernement of the Kingdome; ending  
as We did in Our former Letter; If  
there be not a happie Session made at  
this time, it shall bee in your default.  
And aboue all, beware by your way-  
wardnesse at this time, to giue Our  
Childrens Aduersaries cause to insult  
upon them, ypon the rumour that  
shall be spred abroad of a distraction  
betweene Vs and Our people, wherof

ye are the representative bodie. At Our Court at Newmarket the ii. day of December, 1621.

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 His Answere being giuen at Newmarket, on Tuesday, the eighth of December, and returned to the house on Friday, the fourteenth of December, some carping wits that were more inclinable to peruer and wrest Our words vnto a sence contrary to our meaning, then to doe any good office betweene Vs and Our people, began to take exception at some words concerning their priuiledges toward the end of Our sayd Answere, that thereby their Priuiledges were denied and infringed; And by their example others of more moderate and better temper were drawen into some doubts and iealousies, which occasioned much discontentment in the House, which coming to Our eares; and being willing to omit

omit nothing on Our part, that might assure the Commons that Wee meant nothing lesse then to violate their Priuiledges; for explanation of Our true intent in the former, We wrote Our Letters directed to Our Secretary, which followe in these words.

**R**ight trusty and Welbeloued Councillour, Wee greet you well. Wee are sorrie to heare, that, notwithstanding Our reiterated Messages to Our House of Commons, for going on in their busynesses in regard of the shortheſſe of time, betwixt this and Christmas, and of their owne earnest deſire, that Wee ſhould now conclude a Session, by making of good and profitable Lawes,

G

they

they continue to loose time ; And now  
of late, vpon Our gracious Answer sent  
unto them, haue taken occasion to  
make more delay, in appointing a  
Committee to morrow, to consider  
vpon the points of Our Answer ; and  
especially concerning that point in it  
which maketh mention of their pri-  
uileges. Our pleasure therefore is,  
that you shall in Our name tell them,  
that We are so loath to haue time  
mif-spent, which is so pretious a thing,  
in the well vsing whereof Our people  
may receiue so great a benefit, as We  
are thus farre contented to descend  
from Our Royall dignity , by expla-  
ning at this time Our meaning in Our  
sayd Answer, touching that point,  
That all Our good Subiects in that  
House, that intend nothing but Our  
Honour,

Honour, and the weale of the Com-  
 mon-wealth, may cleerely see Our  
 intention. Whereas in Our sayd An-  
 swere We told them, that Wee could  
 not allow of the stile, calling it their  
 ancient and vndoubted right and in-  
 heritance; but could rather haue  
 wished, that they had sayd their pri-  
 uiledges were deriued from the grace  
 and permission of Our Ancestors and  
 Vs: (for most of them grow from pre-  
 sidents, which shewes rather a tolerati-  
 on then inheritance) the plaine truth  
 is, That Wee cannot with patience  
 endure Our Subiects to vsse such An-  
 timonarchicall words to Vs concerning  
 their Liberties, except they had sub-  
 ioyned, that they were granted unto  
 them by the grace and fauour of Our  
 Predecessours. But as for Our inten-  
 tion

tion herein, God knowes Wee neuer  
meant to deny them any lawfull Pri-  
uileges that euer that House enjoyed  
in Our Predecessours times, as We ex-  
pected Our said Answere should haue  
sufficiently cleared them; neither in  
Justice what euer they haue undoub-  
ted right unto; nor in Grace what euer  
Our Predecessours or We haue graci-  
ously permitted unto them: And there-  
fore We made that distinction of the  
most part; For whatsoeuer Priuiled-  
ges or Liberties they enjoy by any  
Law or Statute, shall be euer inuiola-  
bly preserued by Vs; And Wee hope  
Our Posteritie will imitate Our foot-  
steps therein. And whatsoeuer Pri-  
uileges they enjoy by long Custome,  
and uncontrolled and lawfull Presi-  
dents, Wee will likewise be as carefull

to preferue them, and transmit the care thereof to Our Posteritie; neither was it any way in Our minde to thinke of any particular point wherein Wee meant to disallow of their Liberties. So as in Justice We confesse Our selues to be bound to maintaine them in their rights; and in Grace We are rather minded to encrease, then infringe any of them, if they shall so deserue at Our hands. To end therefore as Wee began, let them goe on cheerefully in their busineses, reie- ding the curious wrangling of Law- yers upon words and syllables; other- wise (which God forbid) the world shall see how often and how earnestly Wee haue pressed them to goe on, ac- cording to their calling, with those things that are fit to be done for the

weale of Our Crowne and Kingdome;  
 And how many curious shifts haue  
 beene from time to time maliciously  
 found out, to frustrate Vs of Our good  
 purpose, and hinder them from the  
 performance of that Seruice, which  
 they ought to Vs and to Our whole  
 Kingdome; whereof when the Coun-  
 trey shall come to be truely enformed,  
 they will giue the Authours thereof  
 little thankes.

Giuen at Our Court at Roy-  
 -ston, the sixteenth day of De-  
 cember, 1621.

To Our right trustie and welbelo-  
 ued Councillor, Sir George Cal-  
 uert, Knight, one of Our princi-  
 pall Secretaries.

AND

ND finding, that notwithstanding all this care taken by Vs for their satisfaction, & that Our thrice reiterated pressing them to husband well the shorinesse of time, in doing good businesse fit for a Parliament, Wee were so farre from preuailing with them, as to all those three admonitions of Ours, which are here related, First, by Our message deliuered by Our Secretary; Next, by Our conclusion of Our Answere to their Petition; And lastly, by the conclusion of Our explanation sent to Our Secretaric, We neither got answere, nor obedience; Yet the continuall care Wee had that this meeting should not dissolve without some fruit for the publike good of Our Subiects, made Vs addresse another Letter to the Speaker in these words.

Master

Aster Speaker, Where-  
as at the humble suit of  
Our house of Commons  
Wee condescended to  
make this meeting a Session before  
Christmas, to which purpose We gaue  
them time vntill Saturday next, in case  
they would seriously applie themselues  
to that end; & likewise since, out of Our  
Grace, and to take away al mistakings,  
by Our Letters directed to Our Se-  
cretarie, Wee were pleased so fully and  
clearely to explane Our selues in the  
point of maintaining all lawfull Pri-  
uiledges to Our said House, which  
since Wee cannot heare hath had the  
wished effect, in making them spend  
this short time in preparing things  
most necessary for a Session, Wee haue  
thought

thought good once more clearely by this to impart Our minde vnto them; which is, that in respect of the expectation after this so long a meeting in Parliament, as also that the generallitie, for the most part, rather iudge things by the outward effects then enter into the causes of them, Wee haue an earnest desire to make this a Session, to the end that our good and louing Subiects may haue some taste, as well of Our Grace and goodnesse towards them, by our free Pardon, and good Lawes to bee passed, as they haue had, both by the great, and vnusuall examples of Iustice since this meeting, and the so many eases and comforts giuen vnto them by Proclamatio: And therfore calling to minde, that the passing of the Subsidie, an Acte for continuance

of Statutes, and the Pardon, are the three most pressing businesses to be effected before the end of the Session, Wee wish them, that, as Wee haue giuen order for the Pardon to goe on with all expedition, so they present-  
ly goe in hand with the Acte for con-  
tinuance of Statutes. As for the  
Subsidie, though time presseth much,  
yet if they finde it may not now conue-  
niently be done, we will not make that  
any way an impediment to the good  
which Wee desire our people should  
feele by making this a Session. Thus  
much Wee thought good to giue them  
to understand, and withall to assure  
them, that if they shall not applie  
themselves instantly to prepare the  
aforesaid things for Our Royall  
Assent against Saturday next, Wee  
will

will without expecting any further an-  
swere from them, construe by their  
slackenesse, that they desire not a Ses-  
sion; and in such case We must giue a  
larger time for their returning home-  
ward, to such of both Houses as are to  
goe into their Countreys to keepe hospi-  
talitie among their neighbours in this  
time of Recesse.

Giuen at our Court at Theo-  
balds, the 17. day of Decem-  
ber, 1621.

To Our trustie and welbeloued,  
Sir *Thomas Richardson*, Knight,  
Speaker of Our Commons Housc of  
Parliament.



And hauing at last (as Wee hoped) by these meanes scattered and dispersed those mistes and vapours, which had beene thus raised about their Priuiledges, the House hauing resolued on Tuesday, the eighteenth of *Decem-ber*, to returne thankes vnto Vs, and therewith an excuse for not making a *Sessiō*, and passing Bills, both conteined in a Petition in writing, and dispatched the same vnto Vs, being by that time come to *Theobalds*, the tenour whereof followeth.

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May it please your most Excel-  
lent MAIES TIE,



E your most loyall and  
bumble Subiects, the  
Knights, Citizens and  
Burgesſes of your Com-  
mons House of Parliament, hauing  
this

this Morning, to our great comfort,  
 heard your Maiesties Letter sent  
 to our Speaker, full of Grace and  
 Goodnesse to vs and all your people,  
 haue thought it our duetie foorthwith,  
 to returne our most humble and hear-  
 tie thankes to your Sacred Maiestie,  
 for so Royall a fauour vouchsafed vn-  
 to vs; And we doe humbly beseech  
 your Maiestie to be truely infor-  
 med from vs, that although we haue  
 beene very desirous in our duetie to  
 your Maiestie, who called vs to this  
 seruice, and to our Countrey for whom  
 we serue, to haue some good Lawes  
 now to haue beene passed; and that  
 there might haue beene a Session be-  
 fore Christmase, to which your Ma-  
 iestie upon our humble Petition, was  
 heretofore Graciously pleased to giue

way: yet entring now into a serious consideration of the nature of those things, which must of necessitie be prepared for the finishing of a Session, and the strait of time whereunto we are driuen, by some vnhappy diuisions which haue fallen vpon vs, to our great griefe, wee are enforced once againe to fly to your Maiesties Grace and fauour, humbly submitting our selues to your Royall wisedome, what time will be fittest for our departure, and for our reaccesse, to perfect those beginnings which are in preparation with vs; which time by Gods grace we resolute to spend with that diligence and care, as shall giue good satisfacion to your Maiestie, to our Country, and to our owne consciences, that we shall make good vse ther eof.

This

His Wee accepted graciously, and returned them an answere by their owne Messengers in these words.

**H**AT We were sorrie this could not bee made a Session, according to their owne desire expref-  
sed in their late Petition preferred vnto Vs, to which Wee had most wil-  
lingly assented; that they knew there was no fault in Vs, who obseruing the needlesse impediments, vpon which they tooke occasion to stay their pro-  
ceedings, had often admonished them not to lose time; first, by Se-  
cretary Caluert, and afterwards by three sundry Letters and Answers.  
But since they conceiued the strait-  
nesse of time (which they had drawne  
vpon

upon themselues) was such, that it would permit nothing to bee done at this time, Wee had giuen order to adiourne the Parliament till the eighth of February next, which was the first day Wee had formerly appointed for Our meeting together.

Wee were likewise pleased to say, that Wee could not omit to tell them, that we expected other thankes from them, then they had sent Vs at this time, namely for Our gracious promises to maintaine their Priuiledges, as Our owne Soueraigne Prerogatiue: First contained in Our Answere to their Petition, and afterwards as clearely explained and enlarged by Our next Letter to Secretarie Caluert, as Our wits, for their safetie, satisfaction and aduantage, could possibly

possibly devise ; but of this We heard nothing , being slipt by , and wholly omitted by them .

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**W**HICH message was accordingly deliuered the next morning in the House of Commons . But while We were busied at Theobalds in receiuing their Petition , and returning this answere agreeable to Our Grace and good intention towards them , these mutinous and discontented spirits , neuer giuing ouer their wicked purpose , began anew to stirre the coles of discontentment amongst them ; and making them beleue , that their Priuiledges were yet in danger ( vpon what ground God knowes , Wee cannot imagine nor guesse ) procured a Committee to be made for taking their Liberties into consideration ; where a Protestation was made , to

whom Wee know not, concerning their  
Priuledges, which they pretended to bee  
violated by Our Letters and messages, and  
thereupon in an vnseasonable houre, being  
sixe of the clocke at night, and a very thinne  
House, scarcely comming to the third part  
of the full number, contrary to their owne  
custome in all matters of weight, they con-  
clude and enter a Protestation for their Li-  
berties, in such ambiguous and generall  
words, as might serue for future times to  
inuade most of those Rights and Preroga-  
tives annexed to Our Imperiall Crowne,  
as bee the very markes and Characters of  
Monarchie and Souereightie, and where-  
of Wee found Our Crowne vndoubtedly  
possessed. For founding the claime of their  
Priuledges vpon the words of Our Writt  
for assembling a Parliament, the contri-  
uers of that Protestation craftily mentio-  
ned some words, *viz.* *Super arduis Regni*  
*negotijs*, but of purpose left out *quibusdam*,  
which restraines that generalitie to such  
particular Cases, as Wee are to consult with  
them vpon. And the very vncontrolled  
Custome

Custome of all times doeth manifestly prooue, that the King Himselfe, or His Chancellour in his name, doeth at the very beginning of the Parliament declare vnto them what things these *quibusdam* are, wherein hee craueth their aduice and assistance; And vse is euer the best interpreter of words in a case of this nature: Vpon which vnduetifull Protestation Wee were iustly occasioned to publish Our pleasure for dissolution of the Parliament, as appeares by Our Proclamation.




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